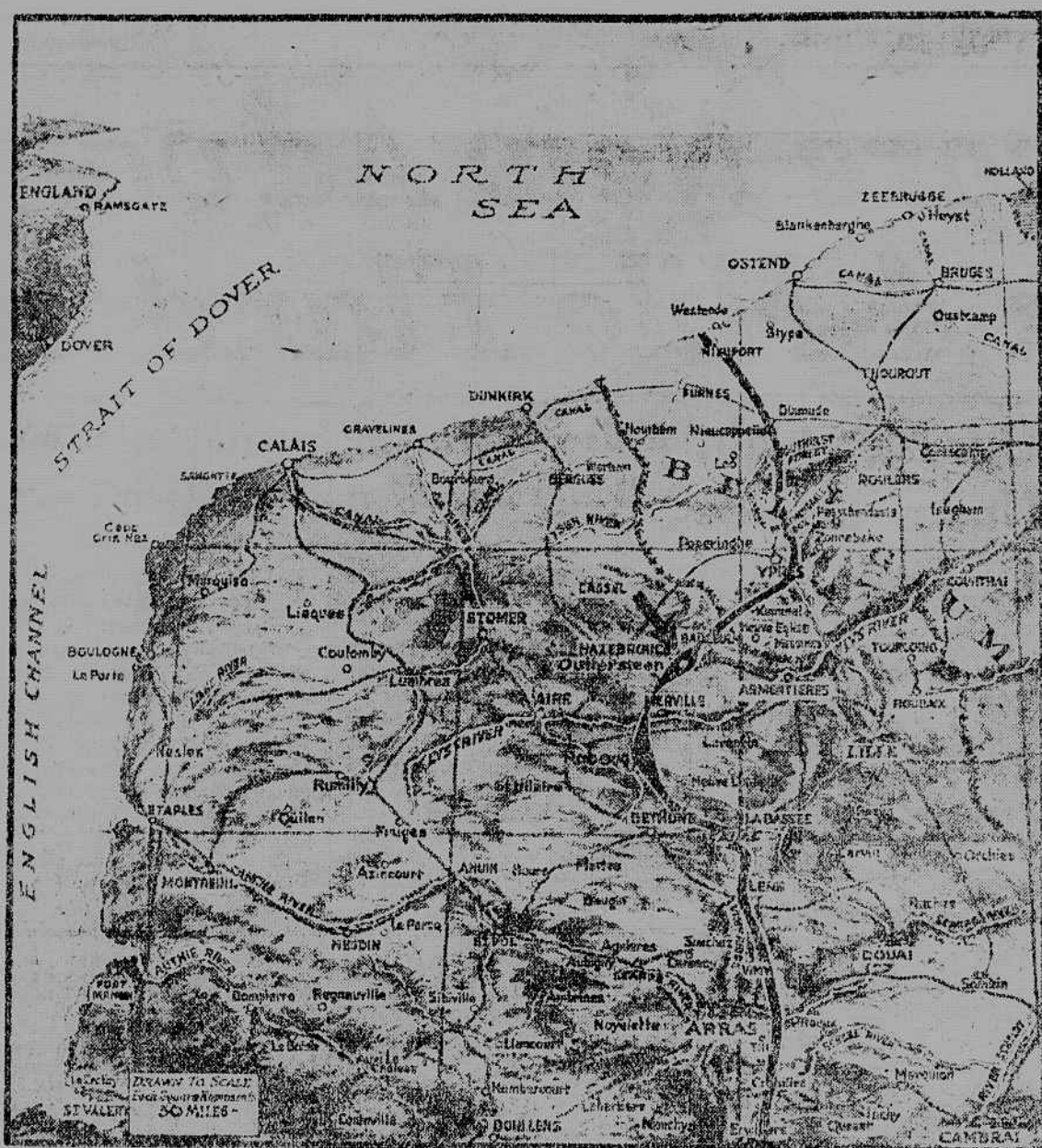


The Great War—1475th Day

THE BRITISH SUCCESS IN FLANDERS



The arrow points to the village of Outtersteun, won yesterday by the British, who advanced their line in this sector on a four-mile front to a depth of 1,000 to 2,000 yards. The heavy black area is territory lost by the Germans, either voluntarily or through British local actions. Ludendorff seems to fear an offensive in this region and is gradually withdrawing his troops to a more easily defended line. But the 400 prisoners taken yesterday show the latest gain was made by fighting.

The Official Statements

FRENCH

PARIS (NIGHT).—Artillery fighting continued very spirited during the day, especially in the region of Cambrin-Matz and Bouvignies. Local actions south of the Aisne enabled us to take more than four hundred prisoners.

Aviation, August 17. Eight enemy airplanes have been downed or put out of action and three captive balloons set afire. Our bombing machines in the night of August 17-18 dropped seven tons of explosives on the railroad stations at Hazenbourg and Amagne. It is confirmed that on August 8 Second Lieutenant Boyau downed his thirtieth enemy plane.

PARIS (DAY).—There was artillery activity which was somewhat spirited between the Oise and the Aisne and on the Aisne front during the night.

Two German surprise attacks in the Champagne, one east of Villers-Tourbe and the other in the region of Maison-de-Champagne, failed completely. The French took prisoners.

BRITISH

LONDON (NIGHT).—A successful local operation was carried out today by British troops on a front of more than four miles between Vieux Berquin and Baillieux. With slight loss to our arms, our line on this front has been advanced to a depth of from 1,000 to 2,000 yards.

The village of Outtersteun and several defended farms and houses have been captured, and more than four hundred prisoners have been taken.

Progress has been made by our troops also southwest of Merville and between Chilly and Fransart. A few prisoners have been taken by us in both localities.

Hostile attacks against posts held by us in the neighborhood of Beaucourt, Serre and Puisseux were repulsed, leaving prisoners in our hands.

LONDON (DAY).—Our troops improved their position slightly to the south of Buquoy yesterday and

American Kills Three Germans at 500 Yards

(By The Associated Press)
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 18.—A corporal in an American front line regiment, to which he was assigned as a sniper, made a record by accounting for six men within the last three days. Among them was a German sniper who had given the Americans much trouble. The corporal brought this sharpshooter down by daintily crawling out toward a tree in which he was located.

Three of the other Germans killed by the corporal were picked off as they showed themselves incautiously at a trench junction five hundred yards away from where the American marksmen were stationed.

Kuchlmann Expected to Get Military Command in West

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam, quoting a report received from Berlin, says Dr. Richard von Kuchlmann, former German Foreign Secretary, has reported to the military authorities.

The dispatch adds that it is expected they will give him a command in the West. He is a major in the Bavarian Chancellery.

Patrols and Big Guns Active Near Vardar, on Balkan Front

PARIS, Aug. 18.—"There was great patrol activity in the neighborhood of the Vardar, and several big guns were fired in the region of the Vardar (Gevgheli) and the Gerna Bend," says a War Office statement on the Balkan front issued to-night. "British aviators downed an enemy machine north of Gevgheli."

Americans Hurl 2 Shells for One In Vesle Gun Duel

German Gas Gusts Ignored by U. S. Troops, Who Continue Raiding

(By The Associated Press)
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE VESLE FRONT, Aug. 18.—The Americans started Sunday by putting over a large number of shells north of the Vesle, the German heavy guns replying until after daylight. During the day the French and Americans averaged two shells to the enemy's one.

The Americans continually are being harassed by the German artillery and gas projectiles. The Germans made a vicious gas attack Saturday afternoon, aimed at those Americans who are situated on the north side of the Vesle. They used artillery first and then followed the fire of their guns with gusts of mustard and "snicez" gas. These attacks have not met with any apparent success, and the Germans evidently are aware of the fact. This is indicated by their having sent over four airplanes, which, by wireless or other means, endeavored to direct the firing of their noxious fumes so that they would be more effective.

The Americans have protective measures against gas attacks worked down to such a system that they are not bothering them materially. On one occasion the Americans wore gas masks and continued working on a bridge across the Vesle, notwithstanding the gas turned against them by the enemy.

Anti-aircraft guns and shrapnel drove off the enemy aviators who were trying to point out locations for attack by enemy guns, and finally the gas shells ceased falling. The next morning the bridge had virtually been completed.

Saturday night American patrols made excursions at various points, going as far as the enemy's barbed wire and trenches on the hills, but they did not encounter any German infantry.

On both sides of Roze, between Buvaingnes and Lassigny, the enemy many times advanced to the attack, but collapsed before our lines.

There were fierce engagements southwest of Noyon. North of the Aisne there was violent firing, followed by partial thrusts by the French between Nampcel and Noyon. North of Autrech the enemy obtained lodgment in our foremost lines. Elsewhere he was repulsed as a result of our fire and in counter attacks.

On the Vesle we were successful in infantry engagements between Braisne and Fismes. There was lively nocturnal artillery activity. We made a successful advance into enemy trenches near Blamont.

U. S. Forming Aisne Army, Says German

German Airmen Twice Attack U. S.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 18.—"Equilibrium on the whole West front is being slowly restored," is the consensus of expert military opinion in Saturday's German newspapers, and the view is held that, inasmuch as surprise attacks failed to pierce the German front, the prospects of a future piercing are diminishing sensibly.

Captain von Saltsman, writing in the Berlin "Vossische Zeitung," says he sees signs in the shifting of troops from the Aisne northward of an offensive on the Somme.

He adds that on the Aisne an independent American army group seems to be in the course of formation, and offers the explanation that this is due to American pride, which objects to fighting under foreign command.

60 Towns Held by French

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Sixty towns in Alsace are now once more in the hands of the French, the Postoffice Department announced to-day in a dispatch to the postmasters to accept mail addressed to these towns. The forcing out of the enemy has occasioned the renewal of mail service to the sixty villages, but the Postoffice Department requires all mail intended for the evacuated territory to be plainly marked with the name of the town and the additional address, "Alsace, France."

Military Comment

By W. L. McPherson

Copyright, 1918, by The Tribune Association (The New York Tribune)

ON the Somme-Oise front Marshal Foch is offering the new German commander, General von Boehn, an option of the "Heads I win, tails you lose" sort. Von Boehn can either retreat or he can stay on and fight under conditions which are equally irksome and expensive.

Foch has the enemy in a predicament. If the Germans retreat they will suffer serious losses and a complete extinction of prestige. If they try to hold on where they are they must accept the burden of defending a line which is in imminent danger of being broken. It is already highly unstable at many points. The Allies are very close in to the three communication centres of the German front south from the Somme—Chaumes, Roye and Lassigny. They are about a mile from Lassigny, a little over a mile from Roye and about two miles from Chaumes. Their artillery commands all the roads in the rear of these three centres. A determined push toward any one would turn the Germans out.

Foch has avoided so far the cost of this final thrust. He has been pursuing for the last week the favorite German method of infiltration. He has sought out weak spots for attack, while continuing to exert pressure all along the line. He has "nibbled" his way up to the new German front. Meanwhile, in order to offset this nibbling, the Germans have been forced to make many exhausting counter attacks.

This is the costliest possible method of holding a line. It is only an expedient to gain time and to stave off retirement. The defensive counter attack can have no larger value, justifying its cost, unless it is intended not only to stabilize a front but to clear the way from it for a later counter offensive. Thus last June the French counter attacked on the west side of the Matz Valley salient toward the end of the fourth Ludendorff drive not only in order to pin the Germans down, but with the purpose clearly in mind of taking the offensive later themselves from the positions which they recaptured. This purpose was realized a week ago, when General Humbert's army advanced from below the Matz River on Lassigny and Noyon.

No such purpose has been discernible in the German counter attacks on the Bray-Chaumes-Roye-Lassigny front. On the contrary, the Crown Prince of Bavaria made a strategic retirement last week above Albert to the east bank of the Ancre. He is also making small strategic retirements every day or two in the Lys Valley salient. There is still magic in this phrase—a magic holding over from the spring of 1917, when Hindenburg executed his famous and altogether legitimate and profitable strategic retirement from the old Noyon salient.

Yesterday's fighting on the West front was inconsequential. The British made a slight advance north of Roye. The pause continues. But there has been no real stabilization. The situation still hangs in the balance. All the more so, since the military problem is complicated by a distinct psychological problem.

U. S. Captain, Cut Off in a Raid, Hides 13 Hours in Shell Hole

So Busy Killing Germans He Is Left Behind; Lies Day in Broiling Sun, and Finally Escapes to American Lines

(By The Associated Press)
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE VESLE, Aug. 18.—While the French and American and German heavy guns have been barking at each other across the Vesle, American patrols have been particularly busy endeavoring to keep informed of the enemy infantry movement and to ascertain generally what the enemy is accomplishing.

A few days ago an infantry captain while reconnoitering killed at least two Germans, and in order to escape hid in a shell hole for thirteen hours, while the midsummer sun beat down upon him. Here is the captain's official report of his experience:

"The patrol, consisting of myself and two corporals, started at 8 o'clock in the morning to ascertain whether the Germans had retired. We encountered a German post in a semicircular hole. There were eleven of the enemy there, ten of whom were asleep and the other on sentry duty.

"I shot the sentry. We then withdrew, and in doing so ran into another post similar to the first, also containing about ten Germans. We shot two of them and then ran back toward our line.

"During my return trip to our line I discovered a third German post, which was occupied, apparently, only late at night. All these posts were well supplied with light machine guns, rifles and hand grenades, and the Germans use them well.

"At noon, while I was hidden in the hollow, a lieutenant took out a party of five to search for me. They did not find me, but crept up to the second German post and threw some bombs into it, inflicting several casualties. I heard a German scream with pain. The Germans also threw bombs, wounding one of the lieutenant's party.

"I request that our artillery clean out these posts to-morrow."

The artillery carried out the work the first thing the next morning.

Officers in Sea Crash Praised by Daniels

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Five officers and seven members of the crew of the American steamer Schurz, sunk in collision with the American steamer Florida, off the North Carolina coast June 21, have been commended by Secretary Daniels for bravery, the Navy Department announced to-night.

The report of Commander William B. Wells, U. S. N., in command of the Schurz, which was the former German ship Geier, states that the officers and men of his ship acted in accordance with the best traditions of the service and that the remarkably small loss of only one man was due to their courage and coolness.

Some of the officers and men commended by Secretary Daniels, their home addresses and the acts of unusual bravery displayed, follow: Lieutenant G. E. Howell, U. S. N., executive officer, Woodhull, Ill. "When the accident occurred he relieved the officer of the deck and at once began preparations for abandoning the ship. He is commended for his efficiency in organizing and drilling his crew and his coolness in carrying out

Germans Face Food Famine This Winter

Frosts in June and Heavy Rains Recently Have Retarded Crops

Fertilizing Supplies And Labor Are Short

Products Expected From Russia Kept Back by Revolution

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The food situation in Germany will be bad this winter, according to reliable sources reaching Washington through neutral countries. During the summer the food pressure has been relieved to a considerable extent by the availability of green vegetables. The crops on which the Germans must subsist during the winter are said to be in very poor condition, in consequence the people of the Central Powers will be put to new tests of endurance this winter.

German crops will be successively worse each year, agricultural experts here declare. The German farmer has practiced intensive agriculture and has in normal times secured, perhaps, the largest yield per acre of any farmer in the world. Intensive agriculture, however, it is pointed out, requires plenty of fertilizer and much cultivation. Germany is now beginning to feel a shortage of both fertilizing material and farm labor.

This spring German crops were in excellent condition during the early growing season, but June was the coldest month Germany has experienced in many years. The thermometer went down to 30 degrees repeatedly, and there were frosts which not only retarded the crops but actually destroyed much vegetation. July was very dry for the most part, though toward its end there were heavy rains. These conditions were far from ideal for good crops.

From all the information available, agricultural experts believe the German grain crops are probably in very bad condition. It will be impossible to forecast the condition of the potato crop until late this month. While it has been popular belief that Germany would obtain considerable food assistance from Russia, and from the Ukraine in particular, officials here declare that the Central Powers have secured very little food from this quarter. Germany herself counted on finding available food surpluses in Russia, it is stated, but she found instead empty bins.

The explanation for this is to be found in two conditions which existed in Russia, prior to the complete breakdown of that nation. For months before Russia collapsed the transportation systems feeding the armies had been deteriorating. In consequence the Russian army commissary had to resort to foraging, and therefore consumed practically all food stocks in the rich agricultural states close to what was the eastern front.

The second factor which robbed the Germans of what food assistance they might have obtained from Russia was the revolutionary debacle in which practically all the peasants indulged after the fall of the monarchy. The large landlords were dispossessed and their holdings divided. The peasant farmers, instead of planting crops, proceeded to celebrate their new freedom. Russia produced little food during 1917 and the situation has been little improved this year.

While the necessity for a military decision on the Western front still will remain, the food situation in the Central Powers may contribute a good deal to their eventual defeat. The feeling of the German people in this connection will not be improved by Herbert Hoover's recent pronouncement that the food crisis in the Allied countries has been successfully passed.

108,973 Machine Guns Turned Out by U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Since the United States entered the war and up to August 10 the War Department announced to-night that 108,973 machine guns of all types have been produced in this country and accepted for army use by the Ordnance Department. Of this total 30,226 have been of the Browning type.

During the week ending August 10 machines guns passed for use totaled 5,228.

Minimum Shipyard Wage May Be Fixed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—As an answer to inquiries regarding the establishment of a minimum wage in shipyards and auxiliary plants, the industrial relations committee of the Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation to-day announced that "the War Labor Board is not ready to announce a fixed policy," but referred to its War Labor Board decision as "an indication as to future action."

In the Waynesboro case, involving 3,000 men at eight plants, the War Labor Board established a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour, or 10 cents more than the men asked. The previously lowest wage was 22 cents.

"The board is giving further consideration to this minimum, and reserves the right to revise it on the basis of what is necessary to maintain the worker and his family in reasonable comfort," says a bulletin to be sent to-morrow to all shipyards and auxiliary plant officials.

Large Addition To Be Made to Camp Meade

CAMP MEADE, Md., Aug. 18.—The new addition to this big cantonment of the Signal Corps camp will be a big half long and a mile wide and contain more than 500 buildings, the erection of which has begun. The addition will accommodate some 15,000 men of the Signal Corps and will be the first camp of its kind in the country.

In connection with it there will be Signal Corps officers' training school with facilities for 500 students. Colonel R. Allison, now on duty at Fort Leavenworth, will be the commander of the new camp. There will be concrete roads throughout the camp.

Colonel Charles B. Christian, Chief of Camp Meade, says he will be in charge of the officers' training school. No action work will be done at this camp.

London 'Bus Drivers Call General Strike

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Following the walkout of bus and tram drivers and conductors in the north of England yesterday a general strike was declared at 3 o'clock this morning. As a result, London is virtually without bus or tram service to-day.

A few steam buses, owned by private companies, are running, as well as the trolley cars, but it is generally expected that the strike will be unbroken to-morrow and will undoubtedly be much inconvenient among people going to business, especially among government departments.

Fonck Down 60th 'Plant

PARIS, Aug. 18.—Lieutenant Fonck, the French aviator, shot down three German airplanes on Wednesday. It is officially announced. This brings his total number of air victories up to sixty.

Liberty Bond Service

We can serve you in any way. Liberty Bonds—subscribing, buying, selling, exchanging, converting, etc. For full information about Liberty Bonds and about the Liberty Bond Service, send for booklet 11-24. YOUR LIBERTY BOND.

John Muir & Co. Odd Lots

Main Office, 61 Broadway, N. Y. N. Y. & 420 St. 140th St. & 141st St. 142nd St. & 143rd St. 144th St. & 145th St. 146th St. & 147th St. 148th St. & 149th St. 150th St. & 151st St. 152nd St. & 153rd St. 154th St. & 155th St. 156th St. & 157th St. 158th St. & 159th St. 160th St. & 161st St. 162nd St. & 163rd St. 164th St. & 165th St. 166th St. & 167th St. 168th St. & 169th St. 170th St. & 171st St. 172nd St. & 173rd St. 174th St. & 175th St. 176th St. & 177th St. 178th St. & 179th St. 180th St. & 181st St. 182nd St. & 183rd St. 184th St. & 185th St. 186th St. & 187th St. 188th St. & 189th St. 190th St. & 191st St. 192nd St. & 193rd St. 194th St. & 195th St. 196th St. & 197th St. 198th St. & 199th St. 200th St. & 201st St. 202nd St. & 203rd St. 204th St. & 205th St. 206th St. & 207th St. 208th St. & 209th St. 210th St. & 211st St. 212nd St. & 213rd St. 214th St. & 215th St. 216th St. & 217th St. 218th St. & 219th St. 220th St. & 221st St. 222nd St. & 223rd St. 224th St. & 225th St. 226th St. & 227th St. 228th St. & 229th St. 230th St. & 231st St. 232nd St. & 233rd St. 234th St. & 235th St. 236th St. & 237th St. 238th St. & 239th St. 240th St. & 241st St. 242nd St. & 243rd St. 244th St. & 245th St. 246th St. & 247th St. 248th St. & 249th St. 250th St. & 251st St. 252nd St. & 253rd St. 254th St. & 255th St. 256th St. & 257th St. 258th St. & 259th St. 260th St. & 261st St. 262nd St. & 263rd St. 264th St. & 265th St. 266th St. & 267th St. 268th St. & 269th St. 270th St. & 271st St. 272nd St. & 273rd St. 274th St. & 275th St. 276th St. & 277th St. 278th St. & 279th St. 280th St. & 281st St. 282nd St. & 283rd St. 284th St. & 285th St. 286th St. & 287th St. 288th St. & 289th St. 290th St. & 291st St. 292nd St. & 293rd St. 294th St. & 295th St. 296th St. & 297th St. 298th St. & 299th St. 300th St. & 301st St. 302nd St. & 303rd St. 304th St. & 305th St. 306th St. & 307th St. 308th St. & 309th St. 310th St. & 311st St. 312nd St. & 313rd St. 314th St. & 315th St. 316th St. & 317th St. 318th St. & 319th St. 320th St. & 321st St. 322nd St. & 323rd St. 324th St. & 325th St. 326th St. & 327th St. 328th St. & 329th St. 330th St. & 331st St. 332nd St. & 333rd St. 334th St. & 335th St. 336th St. & 337th St. 338th St. & 339th St. 340th St. & 341st St. 342nd St. & 343rd St. 344th St. & 345th St. 346th St. & 347th St. 348th St. & 349th St. 350th St. & 351st St. 352nd St. & 353rd St. 354th St. & 355th St. 356th St. & 357th St. 358th St. & 359th St. 360th St. & 361st St. 362nd St. & 363rd St. 364th St. & 365th St. 366th St. & 367th St. 368th St. & 369th St. 370th St. & 371st St. 372nd St. & 373rd St. 374th St. & 375th St. 376th St. & 377th St. 378th St. & 379th St. 380th St. & 381st St. 382nd St. & 383rd St. 384th St. & 385th St. 386th St. & 387th St. 388th St. & 389th St. 390th St. & 391st St. 392nd St. & 393rd St. 394th St. & 395th St. 396th St. & 397th St. 398th St. & 399th St. 400th St. & 401st St. 402nd St. & 403rd St. 404th St. & 405th St. 406th St. & 407th St. 408th St. & 409th St. 410th St. & 411st St. 412nd St. & 413rd St. 414th St. & 415th St. 416th St. & 417th St. 418th St. & 419th St. 420th St. & 421st St. 422nd St. & 423rd St. 424th St. & 425th St. 426th St. & 427th St. 428th St. & 429th St. 430th St. & 431st St. 432nd St. & 433rd St. 434th St. & 435th St. 436th St. & 437th St. 438th St. & 439th St. 440th St. & 441st St. 442nd St. & 443rd St. 444th St. & 445th St. 446th St. & 447th St. 448th St. & 449th St. 450th St. & 451st St. 452nd St. & 453rd St. 454th St. & 455th St. 456th St. & 457th St. 458th St. & 459th St. 460th St. & 461st St. 462nd St. & 463rd St. 464th St. & 465th St. 466th St. & 467th St. 468th St. & 469th St. 470th St. & 471st St. 472nd St. & 473rd St. 474th St. & 475th St. 476th St. & 477th St. 478th St. & 479th St. 480th St. & 481st St. 482nd St. & 483rd St. 484th St. & 485th St. 486th St. & 487th St. 488th St. & 489th St. 490th St. & 491st St. 492nd St. & 493rd St. 494th St. & 495th St. 496th St. & 497th St. 498th St. & 499th St. 500th St. & 501st St. 502nd St. & 503rd St. 504th St. & 505th St. 506th St. & 507th St. 508th St. & 509th St. 510th St. & 511st St. 512nd St. & 513rd St. 514th St. & 515th St. 516th St. & 517th St. 518th St. & 519th St. 520th St. & 521st St. 522nd St. & 523rd St. 524th St. & 525th St. 526th St. & 527th St. 528th St. & 529th St. 530th St. & 531st St. 532nd St. & 533rd St. 534th St. & 535th St. 536th St. & 537th St. 538th St. & 539th St. 540th St. & 541st St. 542nd St. & 543rd St. 544th St. & 545th St. 546th St. & 547th St. 548th St. & 549th St. 550th St. & 551st St. 552nd St. & 553rd St. 554th St. & 555th St. 556th St. & 557th St. 558th St. & 559th St. 560th St. & 561st St. 562nd St. & 563rd St. 564th St. & 565th St. 566th St. & 567th St. 568th St. & 569th St. 570th St. & 571st St. 572nd St. & 573rd St. 574th St. & 575th St. 576th St. & 577th St. 578th St. & 579th St. 580th St. & 581st St. 582nd St. & 583rd St. 584th St. & 585th St. 586th St. & 587th St. 588th St. & 589th St. 590th St. & 591st St. 592nd St. & 593rd St. 594th St. & 595th St. 596th St. & 597th St. 598th St. & 599th St. 600th St. & 601st St. 602nd St. & 603rd St. 604th St. & 605th St. 606th St. & 607th St. 608th St. & 609th St. 610th St. & 611st St. 612nd St. & 613rd St. 614th St. & 615th St. 616th St. & 617th St. 618th St. & 619th St. 620th St. & 621st St. 622nd St. & 623rd St. 624th St. & 625th St. 626th St. & 627th St. 628th St. & 629th St. 630th St. & 631st St. 632nd St. & 633rd St. 634th St. & 635th St. 636th St. & 637th St. 638th St. & 639th St. 640th St. & 641st St. 642nd St. & 643rd St. 644th St. & 645th St. 646th St. & 647th St. 648th St. & 649th St. 650th St. & 651st St. 652nd St. & 653rd St. 654th St. & 655th St. 656th St. & 657th St. 658th St. & 659th St. 660th St. & 661st St. 662nd St. & 663rd St. 664th St. & 665th St. 666th St. & 667th St. 668th St. & 669th St. 670th St. & 671st St. 672nd St. & 673rd St. 674th St. & 675th St. 676th St. & 677th St. 678th St. & 679th St. 680th St. & 681st St. 682nd St. & 683rd St. 684th St. & 685th St. 686th St. & 687th St. 688th St. & 689th St. 690th St. & 691st St. 692nd St. & 693rd St. 694th St. & 695th St. 696th St. & 697th St. 698th St. & 699th St. 700th St. & 701st St. 702nd St. & 703rd St. 704th St. & 705th St. 706th St. & 707th St. 708th St. & 709th St. 710th St. & 711st St. 712nd St. & 713rd St. 714th St. & 715th St. 716th St. & 717th St. 718th St. & 719th St. 720th St. & 721st St. 722nd St. & 723rd St. 724th St. &